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VACATION HERALDS.
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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1917.

A LINE O' CHEER
EACH DAY O' THE YEAR.
By John Kendrick Bangs.

THE PAUPER.
That man's not rich whose hoarded wealth piles high
Until his fortune shadows e'en the sky,
And comes between him and the sun itself,
And makes each thought within a thought of pelf.
He's but a slave held in the frigid chains
Of profits, dividends and sordid gains,
And hath less wealth than he who void of pence
Rejoices in the vast munificence
Of sun and stars, of green and leafy tree,
The music of the woodland and the sea,
And never even dreams of yellow dross
Whose mastery bespeaks not gain but loss.
(Copyright, 1917.)

Votes for women and drinks for men
run along hand in hand in Maine.

Although at present La Follette's case seems hopeless, he can follow the example of W. J. Bryan.

Dismissing a Russian commander-in-chief is easy, but making him quit is something else again.

The latest advocate of the eating of shark meat says that we should do it as a means of retribution.

Let's forget, we wish to remind the President that the District of Columbia is in need of a Commissioner.

Things that are rare: The after-dinner speaker who refrains from using "the world safe for democracy."

Through our soldiers' pension bill is passing us considerable worry, it is as nothing to the difficulties of some of our other countries. Over in France they are puzzling over how to award pensions where the soldier left a barren behind.

"Horseholder Soon to Know What Coal Bill Will Be," says a headline. But will he know how to meet it, is the burning question. In fact, the whole thing is a sort of a burning question.

Another glowing phrase of ruthlessness has been added to the list of despicable ones emanating from Germany since the beginning of the war. Hereafter "Sink Without Trace," will be kept standing.

There is an excellent idea brought forward by the World's Work magazine. On its cover under a title of notice to readers, it prints the following: "When you finish reading this magazine, place a 1-cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any postal employee and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers and sailors at the front." This is an example that every publication could well follow.

THE LITTLE BOY FROM THE POOR FARM
"Twas a common sight in the little town—
The "country wagon" that rattled down
The village street; but I mind a day
It drew our gaze as it went its way.
For high on its seat, by an ancient chest,
There perched a mite in his "ragged" hat,
And twined his cap in his shriveled hands,
O'erwhelmed, perhaps, by these newer
lans;
They rattled on 'till they came to stop
Where Jason toiled in his blacksmith shop.
And there the driver, with cheerful shout,
Reached out his arms and he lifted out
The little boy from the poor farm.
'Tis true, perhaps, we were thoughtful—
The little lad, and desired him love
And kindly words that we rightly owed
To one so frail, with so great a load;
But needless still of our jibes and taunts—
With puck so earnest that nothing daunts—
He tilted away in the forge's glow,
Or faced the anvil to strike a blow;
Pathetic figure in ragged dress
Alone, unloved and parentless!
But why, we thought, make ado about a boy
The country was "blinding out"?"
A Little Boy From the Poor Farm?"
Ah, well I know how the years have sped
And oftentimes have I bowed my head
With tardy shame and with real regret,
For, hang it, the fellow remembers yet
And now he owns to the township line
A host of houses, including mine;
I would not care, but he's not content
With anything less than 10 per cent!
When I protest then he calls my bluff,
"I haven't forgotten—" But that's enough!
I pay his price, though my purse is slim,
And I wish like the deuce I'd toadied to him—
The Little Boy From the Poor Farm!"
John D. Wells, in the Buffalo Evening News.

America's Aviation Achievement.
To have turned out, in two months, an aircraft engine which "invites comparison with the best in Europe," in the words of Secretary of War Baker; to be ready now for the quantity production of battle planes, which will be a vital factor in the "control of the air" on the Western front—all this is something for the American engineering industry to be proud of.
Obviously, the announcement of yesterday was not premature. The tests of the new engine have been thorough. It is not made on the European system; it is not a highly specialized engine, depending largely on the skillful hand labor of mechanics. As Secretary Baker points out, it would take a year or more to train American mechanics to do this sort of work. The new engine is built according to the best American engineering practice, with all the parts standardized, and as such, it stands up under the test of comparison with the best in Europe. Possibly the European engine may have, theoretically, a somewhat longer length of life, because machine work can never entirely be as effective as hand work; but the American engine will last long enough for all practical purposes, for the life of a battle plane is brief at best.
Scientific members of the British Mission who were in Washington last April did not think the United States would be equipped to build battle planes in much less than eighteen months. We have an agreeable surprise for them. Best of all, it is a distinctly American battle plane; we have taken the best features of the European engine and added some of our own. The standardization of parts means that we can immensely surpass both Great Britain and France in quantity production, and that, after all, is the vital factor in the aircraft situation.
The training of aviators to man these battle planes is one of the biggest tasks ahead of the nation, and we have every assurance that remarkable progress is being made in this direction.

The Saturday Half Holiday.
The Federal Employees' Union of the District, yesterday renewed its efforts toward obtaining a Saturday half holiday during the entire year. In an appeal sent out to the Cabinet members they cite specific reasons why the concession should be granted.
The principal reasons put forth are: The government grants a half holiday during the summer when the work in the departments is heaviest because of the ending of the fiscal year and because a number of employees are taking their vacations during the hot months, making extra work for those on duty. The fact that the holidays were continued this past summer despite the fact that the country is at war and work has increased correspondingly. The fact that the Attorney General and the Comptroller of the Treasury have both ruled that Saturday afternoon is a legal holiday in the District.
The foregoing are certainly logical reasons for granting audience to the union and there is nothing one-sided about the plea. In fact the appeal is both modest and broad in its language, as it specifically states that the request is made with the understanding that the holiday, if granted, shall not interfere with the work of the government in preparing for and in conducting the war.
The proposition should be given the consideration it deserves at once.

Bonar Law's Frankness.
"As chancellor of the exchequer I am ready to say to you now what I should have been sorry to have had to say six months ago—namely, that without the United States financial assistance the allies would have been in disastrous straits today."
Thus does Bonar Law pay frank and generous tribute to the first and easiest measure of assistance which the American people have given in the war—the loaning of billions from our national strong box. We sprang into the breach totally unprepared, except in wealth, and of that we have given without stint, perhaps without realizing, indeed, how near the allies had come to the edge of financial embarrassment. The words of Bonar Law show that we came into the war none too soon; that even a few months' delay might have made the conquest of Germany an immensely more difficult task.

The Treasury has always been the American first line of defense. The present generation had been trained in the false doctrine that gold was all that we needed to assure our national safety and national prestige. The present war has taught us our mistake. We are finding out what preparedness really means. We are finding out that nationalization really means; how far we were from having a tangible grip on ourselves six months ago. We had become so saturated in the belief that we were potentially the richest and most powerful nation in the world we did not realize how utterly unorganized and unorganized our power and our wealth were.
Americans who are seeing what their first year of war will cost them do not wonder that even Great Britain, with her unexampled and varied resources, began to feel the pinch and the strain after three years of it. It will take far less than three years to bring our own war costs to a point where every American will know what true sacrifice means, monetarily and otherwise.

HOLLAND LETTER
The Biggest Daily Financial News Feature of the Country's Best Newspapers.

The railway companies of the United States have for some years made reports which are paradoxical and this is especially true at this time. For the Interstate Commerce Commission has just reported



that the railroads of the United States in the month of June, that being the latest month for which full statistics have been received, gained gross revenues which were the greatest in the history of the railroads of the United States. The Washington statement expresses the enthusiasm of the Commission over these figures by saying that the June earnings made that month the banner month for American railroads.
Nevertheless, market quotations for railroad securities have been steadily depreciating and some of the best railroad stocks have been which considerably below par although there is no doubt about the ability of these railroads to earn enough to pay fairly good dividends. The railroad managers can in no other way secure needed funds for improvement than by selling short-term notes which bear a high rate of interest. Yet there is not a railroad manager in the United States who upon being questioned respecting the railroad situation fails to say that the transportation must have several billion dollars of fresh capital if they are to meet the transportation demand which will be upon them speedily. In fact, were it not for the co-ordination and co-operation of the railroads so that they are now operated as a single unit under the authority of the government it would be impossible for the railroads now to handle the transportation demanded by the government and fairly well to meet the demand of the industries and merchandise for transportation of commodities.

In six months beginning on January 1 last the gross revenues of the railroads of the United States were nearly \$1,500,000,000. They earned \$200,000,000 more than they earned in the first six months of 1916. One of the leading railway managers of the United States said recently that were it possible to report gross earnings of nearly \$2,000,000,000 in six months at the same time to report that operating expenses stood at about the average figure of three or four years ago, then the railroads would be in position to approach the money market confidently with intent to secure a considerable part of the new capital needed. But unfortunately for the railroads, notwithstanding their great increase in gross earnings the operating expenses have increased at such proportionately greater rate that their net earnings are far from satisfactory.

PLAN FOR COMING OF BILLY SUNDAY
Pastors and Laymen Form Committee to Arrange for Meeting.
At a meeting of pastors and representative laymen of the various Protestant churches of the city which was held at the First Congregational Church last night, Rev. James E. Walker outlined the work before the churches and their various committees in preparation for the coming of Billy Sunday to Washington in January, as is planned.

About 20 attended this meeting upon the invitation of the committee of ten, of which Rev. Dr. George A. Miller is the chairman. The next meeting of the Pastors' Confederation was changed from September 25 to October 1 on account of the fact that Dr. Walker will be unable to be here on the date for which it was first set.
Practically all of the Protestant churches of the city are co-operating in the movement, and Dr. Miller said that he was told yesterday by one of Washington's most prominent business men, who is a Jew, that he would be glad to help the movement financially and otherwise, and he felt sure that numbers of other Jewish people would do likewise.

Upon motion the present committee was given power to increase its size to any needed number. No definite action will be taken in regards to the campaign until the meeting of the Pastors' Federation in October.

OPHELIA'S SLATE.
CHEER UP! A MISSING TOOTH CERTAINLY DOES NOT ADVERTISE YOUR FACE.

NEW YORK HOTEL ARRIVALS.
New York, Sept. 12.—Washington registered at New York hotels today are:
C. L. East, Miss L. McGill, Miss D. M. Collins, H. Barakides, Miss G. Liebert, F. E. Woodward, 24 Fourth avenue; C. H. Frank, Herald Square Hotel; Miss G. Liebert and Miss S. H. Boxer, 432 Fourth avenue; H. Gruenebaum, Hotel Wallick.
The following Washingtonians are registered at local hotels: Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods; J. A. Hobson, upholstery; 34 Fourth avenue; H. E. Hupstubby, men's clothing; 34 Fourth avenue; G. B. White, men's and women's shoes; 24 Fourth avenue.
S. Kann, Sons & Co., Miss S. H. Boxer, ribbons; 432 Fourth avenue, Room 1307.

Army and Navy News
Best Service Column in City.
Although it has been several weeks since the names of officers selected for promotion permanently and temporarily to the grades of rear admiral, captain, and commander were placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy by the selection board and approved by the President, for some unknown reason there has been delay in the requisite formal recommendation from the Navy Department to the White House that the officers concerned be nominated to the Senate for advancement, and up to this writing none of the names has been sent to the Senate.
The efforts to have enacted a provision of law allowing quarters for the families of army officers who are on duty in the field have been renewed in view of the fact that the administration measure providing for allowances for families of enlisted men, but specifically confining that part of the measure to them. Senator Watson, of Indiana, and Representative Gould, of New York, are expected to propose amendments to the bill in line with bills heretofore offered by them. When the army went to the Mexican border the War Department decided that officers detailed there were on permanent duty and not entitled to the monthly allowance for quarters. The same rule applies to officers now in France and to all recently commissioned officers of the national army. There is, however, opposition to further allowance for quarters. The military-naval personnel, particularly among members of the service committees of the Senate and House.

The following regarding the discomfort of tight collars on uniforms is printed in the Army and Navy Register.
"Your correspondents have called attention to the discomfort which the American soldier is forced to undergo on account of the high and tight collar of his uniform. His discomfort is of a bad as that is a small matter in comparison with his unhygienic character.
"We know now more definitely than ever before the enormous importance, for the preservation of health, of keeping the functioning of the skin at its highest possible point of efficiency. Invasions are now sent South in the winter not for the sake of a balmy air to breathe, but in order that, the body not being swathed in heavy warm clothing, the skin can be kept in its most active possible condition.
"Clothing that is loose, as porous as possible, and no heavier than warmth demands is indispensable to good health. To force the poor soldier, who will need, in the trenches, all his powers of endurance, to wear clothing so tight in the neck that there is no bulwark of air to the skin of the body is to give him a not inconsiderable, and a wholly unnecessary, handicap.
"It has been stated in the dispatches from Washington that this matter of clothing loose at the neck (such as is worn by the English soldier), is to be taken up at once by the War Department. Certainly no time should be lost in making this change, so far as the uniforms yet to be made are concerned.
"The foolish way that men who are not soldiers have of sticking to their high, tight collars, as well as their warm clothing, throughout the heat of the American summer, since there is no official regulation of the matter, can only be an instance of the unreasoning character of the human mind.
"CHRISTINE LADD-FRANKLIN.
"Columbia University."

W. W. KEELER WINS OFFICE BY MAJORITY
Is Elected President of International Association of Machinists.
With the polling of the greatest vote in the history of the organization, W. W. Keeler was last night re-elected president of Columbia Lodge, 174, of the International Association of Machinists, at the annual election of that body.
Other officers elected were: A. W. Bailey, vice president; W. N. Huttie, recording secretary; B. L. Rinehart, financial secretary; George Hild, treasurer; J. F. Morgan, conductor and George Wirth, sentinel.
Twenty-eight hundred Navy Navy machinists and machinists in other branches of the government employ are now numbered in the membership of the Washington branch of the Machinists' Association.
It was announced last night that this is the largest membership ever recorded in the history of the local branch.

Newly Weds Take Trip By Boat to Norfolk
J. F. Smith, of the day force of The Washington Herald, was yesterday afternoon married to Miss Ann Waeche, of this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. W. Smith, of Baltimore, a friend and former pastor of the bride, in the presence of only the members of the bride's family and a few intimate acquaintances. After the ceremony the couple left for a boat trip, which will include Norfolk and adjacent cities. On their return to this city they will reside at the Ingleside on Lamont street.

Eckman's Alternative
FOR THROAT AND LUNGS
Stubborn Coughs and Colds
No Alcohol, Narcotic or Habit-Forming Drug.
\$2 Size Now \$1.50 \$1 Size Now 80 Cts.
Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia

W. B. Moses & Sons
7 and Eleventh Streets
THE LINEN SHOP
Announces Our Fall Opening Sale of Fine Blankets—"Moses" Quality at Popular Prices. Values Guaranteed.

Size	Binding	Borders	Special Price
60x80 inch; cotton warp	3 inch	Pink and Blue	\$6.75 pair
60x84 inch; cotton warp	3 inch	Pink and Blue	\$7.50 pair
60x84 inch; cotton warp	4 inch	Pink and Blue	\$8.25 pair
60x84 inch; cotton warp	3 inch	Pink and Blue	\$9.00 pair
60x84 inch; cotton warp	3 inch	Pink and Blue	\$11.00 pair
60x84 inch; cotton warp	3 inch	Pink and Blue	\$11.50 pair
60x84 inch; cotton warp	3 inch	Pink and Blue	\$13.00 pair
60x90 inch; cotton warp	3 inch	Pink and Blue	\$18.00 pair
70x82 inch; cotton warp	3 inch	Pink and Blue	\$9.00 pair
70x84 inch; cotton warp	3 inch	Pink and Blue	\$10.25 pair
70x84 inch; cotton warp	3 inch	Pink and Blue	\$12.00 pair
72x84 inch; cotton warp	3 inch	Pink and Blue	\$13.00 pair
72x84 inch; cotton warp	3 inch	Pink and Blue	\$13.25 pair
72x84 inch; wool filling	3 inch	Pink and Blue	\$15.25 pair
72x84 inch; wool filling	3 inch	Pink and Blue	\$18.25 pair
72x84 inch; wool filling	4 inch	Satin all 4 sides	\$23.00 pair

White Blankets--Guaranteed All Wool

Size	Binding	Borders	Special Price
60x84 inch	3 inch	Pink and Blue	\$12.00 pair
60x84 inch	3 inch	Pink and Blue	\$15.00 pair
60x84 inch	3 inch	Pink and Blue	\$15.25 pair
60x84 inch	2 inch, cut single	Pink and Blue	\$17.75 pair
60x84 inch	3 inch	Pink and Blue	\$21.00 pair
72x84 inch	3 inch	Pink and Blue	\$14.00 pair
72x84 inch	3 inch	Pink and Blue	\$18.00 pair
72x84 inch	3 inch, cut single	Pink and Blue	\$19.25 pair
72x84 inch	3 inch satin, cut single	Pink and Blue	\$23.50 pair
72x84 inch	4 inch satin, cut single	Plain White	\$29.00 pair

Single, Double-faced Cover Blankets—Outdoor Sleeping, Indian and Camp Blankets. Special, \$9.00 to \$27.50 each.

White Blankets

Size	Binding	Borders	Special Price
78x90 inch; cotton warp	4 inch	Pink and Blue	\$12.25 pair
78x90 inch; cotton warp	3 inch	Pink and Blue	\$14.50 pair
80x90 inch; cotton warp	3 inch	Pink and Blue	\$16.75 pair
80x90 inch; cotton warp	3 inch	Pink and Blue	\$18.75 pair

White Blankets--Guaranteed All Wool

Size	Binding	Borders	Special Price
80x90 inch	3 inch, cut single	Pink and Blue	\$20.00 pair
80x90 inch	3 inch, cut single	Pink and Blue	\$21.50 pair
80x90 inch	3 inch, cut single	Pink and Blue	\$24.75 pair
80x90 inch	3 inch, cut single	Pink and Blue	\$23.25 pair
80x90 inch	3 inch, cut single	Pink and Blue	\$25.50 pair
80x90 inch	3 inch, cut single	Pink and Blue	\$29.00 pair

Plaid and Fancy Blankets
Color combinations of pink, blue, yellow, brown, gray, lavender, French gray and black and white.

Size	Description	Binding	Special Price
66x80 inch	3 1/2 inch block	Whipped edge	\$7.75 pair
66x80 inch	4 inch block	3 1/2 inch to match	\$8.50 pair
70x80 inch	4 inch block	Whipped edge	\$8.25 pair
70x80 inch	4 inch block	3 inch to match	\$9.75 pair
70x80 inch	3 1/2 inch block	3 inch to match	\$10.50 pair
72x84 inch	4 1/2 inch block	3 inch to match	\$11.75 pair
72x84 inch	4 inch block	3 inch to match	\$13.50 pair
72x84 inch	4 inch block	3 inch to match	\$19.75 pair
72x84 inch	5 inch block	3 inch taffeta	\$23.75 pair

White Crib Blankets

36x54 inch; pink or blue borders; cotton warp.	Special	\$4.25 and \$5.25 pair
42x60 inch; pink or blue borders; cotton warp.	Special	\$5.50 and \$6.75 pair
36x54 inch; pink or blue borders; all wool.	Special	\$7.50 to \$13.00 pair
42x60 inch; pink or blue borders; all wool.	Special	\$9.50 to \$15.00 pair
36x54 inch; fancy check and blocks; all wool.	Special	\$7.75 to \$9.50

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What They Say at the Washington Herald
"What They Say" at The Washington Herald comes pretty close to hitting the bull's-eye of facts. But what the public says about ads in The Washington Herald and about the bargains they find in the stores through the ads of these stores in The Herald hits the bull's-eye of undisputable facts every shot, with conclusive proof that The Herald is read in the home regularly every morning by the majority of thrifty housewives in the city.

Herald advertising is increasing every day—and has been increasing every year for over three years, which is pretty good proof that Washington merchants are fast learning what the people say.

Here's the Letter that Won the First Prize of \$5 in Last Week's Contest.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 7, 1917.
Shopping Editor, Washington Herald.
Sir—This exceptionally well-illustrated store seems to meet the business wants of downtown, and it is a convenient to run in while waiting to use your train, and when The Herald every day in the week gives such an itemized list of bargains found in this popular store, you have no trouble in finding very quickly just what you want, saving time as well as money.

I was particularly fortunate this week, for I found so many articles on which I saved, all told, several dollars. A very handsome suit, on which I saved at least \$5; combination suits, 50 cents, and too many more to mention.

They are making special offers this week in knitting, wool and needles, so there is no excuse for any one not knitting for our soldier boys.

The success of this establishment is largely due to the extensive ads found each day in Washington's popular paper, The Herald.
Very respectfully,
Mrs. E. L. FUNSTON,
310 Nineteenth street northwest.
Care Miss Dorsey.

What the People Say
"What They Say" at The Washington Herald comes pretty close to hitting the bull's-eye of facts. But what the public says about ads in The Washington Herald and about the bargains they find in the stores through the ads of these stores in The Herald hits the bull's-eye of undisputable facts every shot, with conclusive proof that The Herald is read in the home regularly every morning by the majority of thrifty housewives in the city.

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